



# DAILY REPORT

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AGUIRRE LANARI ON OAS MEETING, BOLIVIAN EXILES

PY152154 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0202 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (DYN) -- Before leaving for the United States, Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari said tonight that no spectacular developments should be expected from the OAS meeting scheduled to start in Washington next Monday. He also reiterated that the annual human rights report will be favorable to Argentina.

Concerning the former Bolivian military leaders who are in Argentina, he said he did not know whether they had asked for political asylum although, he noted, "Argentine laws will be respected."

Aguirre Lanari left for New York tonight. From New York he will immediately travel to Washington where, starting Monday, he will be attending the annual OAS meeting.

Talking to reporters at Ezeiza airport, Aguirre Lanari discouraged expectations of "spectacular" developments at the OAS meeting. He explained that after the diplomatic victory won at the United Nations over the Malvinas islands, interest in the subject has undoubtedly waned. "I hope," he went on, "that this time we will encounter fewer difficulties. However, my estimates are very prudent and I would rather rely on facts and not make any premature judgement."

He also said he trusted that the United States will not change the position it adopted at the United Nations and that it will support Argentina in the vote on the resolution ratifying the UN position on Argentina's claims over the Malvinas islands.

Aguirre Lanari said that "it is possible" to arrange a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, even though he warned that Shultz would be in Moscow at the beginning of the week in order to attend Leonid Brezhnev's funeral. "Anyway, I hope we can meet," he said.

Concerning the annual report issued by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (CIDH) about the observances of human rights in American countries, he said that the chapter dealing with Argentina "acknowledges the efforts the government has made in this area and therefore I believe it will be a positive report."

Regarding the possible restructuring of the OAS, the foreign minister said that, under the present circumstances, it should not be sponsored by Argentina but by other Latin American countries."

When asked about former Bolivian military chiefs who are in Argentina and about the possibility that they may have asked for political asylum, he replied: "I am not aware of any requests for political asylum. However, Argentine laws will be respected."

ITALIAN ENVOY ENDS VISIT OVER MISSING PEOPLE

PY151828 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1545 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Nov (DYN) -- Italian minister-adviser Giuseppe Avitabile left Argentina as quietly as he arrived after staying here 5 days in compliance with his mission to gather information on the fate of approximately 300 persons of Italian descent who disappeared here during the past few years. Nevertheless, diplomatic sources stated that, as a consequence of this problem, relations between Buenos Aires and Rome have dropped to an unprecedented level, although they discarded the possibility of reaching a point of rupture.

Avitabile arrived in Argentina on Wednesday amidst great reservations, and at that very moment the Italian Embassy let it be known publicly that the special envoy of the Farnesina (Italian Foreign Ministry) would not hold any official or press contacts. This decision was scrupulously observed, and thus the Italian official left on Sunday night without revealing anything about his activities in this capital. He returned aboard an Italian airliner which left from Ezeiza International Airport, where he arrived a short while before accompanied by Italian Ambassador to Argentina Sergio Kociancich.

According to what has been learned Avitabile's silence and also that of the Italian Embassy, which rejected all journalistic attempts to make contact, was a consequence of strict instructions received in this regard from Rome. No exception was made with the Italian press which was not granted any information, despite the dozens of telephone calls.

#### POLICE RAID ON UCR OFFICES TERMED 'UNOFFICIAL'

PY151707 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, (DYN-NA) -- The intelligence division of the provincial police apparently was responsible for an unauthorized raid last week on the Tucuman headquarters of the Radical Party, police sources revealed yesterday. The sources said an internal police investigation into the illegal raid, which sparked a political furore both here and in Buenos Aires, has found that official forces "acted beyond the limits of their functions" in carrying out the operation.

Police spokesmen said that the local police chief would submit a full report on the incident to acting Governor Carlos Salmoiraghi. The report is expected to acknowledge unofficial police participation in the spectacular raid which took place last Wednesday night during a meeting of local Radical Party members. The raid occurred at the party headquarters in this city, located only 100 metres from the central police station.

The police personnel who carried out the raid reportedly belong to the intelligence section of the provincial police, designated "D-2", and it is considered likely that the names of those involved will be released.

#### BUS OWNERS DECIDE TO HOLD 8-HOUR STRIKE

PY160159 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0148 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The businessmen of the passenger transport sector have rejected the 24-percent increase in fares that was approved tonight by the Public Works and Services Ministry and they have ratified their decision to carry out an 8-hour strike as of midnight [0300 GMT] tonight. The businessmen made this known after a meeting they held with Gaston Cossettini, transport under secretary.

PRIVATE BUSINESSMEN REJECT ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY131926 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The National Confederation of Bolivian Private Businessmen has rejected the economic measures implemented by the constitutional Government of Bolivia. According to statements made by the representatives of the confederation during a press conference yesterday afternoon, these measures directly affect the interests of the peoples and members of this confederation.

In statements to journalists, Fernando Illanes said: [begin Illanes recording] These measures do not distribute the load and sacrifices demanded in an equal and rational manner as the Bolivian people and even the confederation of private businessmen believes it should be the case during an emergency period. These measures by no means affect the state since the fiscal deficit, of which we are all aware, is not being covered through a reduction and rationalization of state expenditures, but rather through an increase in the state's tax collections by increasing taxes, tariffs and additional control systems. [end recording]

MINERS REJECT MINIMUM WAGE DECREED BY GOVERNMENT

PY121440 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The minimum wage implemented by the constitutional government of the republic was termed insufficient during the plenary session held by the country's mineworkers. The various representatives accredited to the meeting rejected the 8,450 Bolivian peso wage.

The meeting was held at the express request of the rank and file committees and the conclusions reached regarding the economic situation of the workers are not very encouraging. This information was disclosed yesterday by Oscar Salas, secretary of the mineworkers union department responsible for dealing with conflicts.

[Begin Salas recording] The decision reached during this plenum will be submitted in the form of a resolution to the plenum of the Bolivian Workers Federation [COB]. [end recording] Salas also stated that the current situation of the country's mineworkers is a matter of concern and that the resolution of the miners plenum will be submitted for consideration to the COB, which will meet next Monday in this city.

UNEMPLOYED STAGE DEMONSTRATION IN LA PAZ

PY121402 Paris AFP in Spanish 0042 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] La Paz, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Nearly 2,000 unemployed persons gathered at the entrance of the Bolivian legislative palace to demand jobs, soup kitchens, free transportation and medical services and other gains, it was reported here today.

The unemployed, organized as a union, demanded that the food supplies which were formerly distributed to the military be now distributed to them. They also demanded free transportation, technical training, exemption from taxes and a monthly unemployment subsidy.

It was learned that the rally was organized by the Trotskyite Revolutionary Workers Party which asked for the rejection of the economic plan recently adopted by the Siles Zuazo-led Democratic and Popular Unity government.

PARTIAL 15 NOV ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED\*  
VEJA-Gallup Survey

PY160335 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0255 GMT 16 Nov 82

[By Jose Augusto Ribeiro, Rede Bandeirantes de Televisao political commentator]

[Text] A survey conducted at ballot boxes by FOLHA DE SAO PAULO today was confirmed by the latest VEJA-Gallup survey, which has not yet been published but to which we had access tonight.

According to the VEJA-Gallup survey, [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party, PMDB, candidate] Franco Montoro wins by 43.6 percent; [Social Democratic Party, PDS, candidate] Reynaldo de Barros obtains 16.5 percent; [Brazilian Labor Party, PTB, candidate] Janio Quadros, 12.3 percent; [Workers Party, PT, candidate Luis Inacio da Silva] Lula, 11 percent; and [Democratic Labor Party, PDT, candidate] Roge Ferreira, 8 percent [in Sao Paulo State].

For the other states, the VEJA-Gallup survey has the following estimates:

In Rio de Janeiro, [PDT candidate] Leonel Brizola wins with 31.7 percent; [PDS candidate] Moreira Franco places second with 24.6 percent; PMDB candidate Miro Teixeira falls to third place with 19.8 percent; [PTB] Sandra Cavalcante places fourth with 13.4 percent and [PT] Lysaneas Maciel follows with 4.3 percent.

In Minas Gerais, [PMDB candidate] Tancredo Neves obtains 46 percent; [PDS candidate] Eliseu Resende 43 percent; a close election.

In Rio Grande do Sul, [PDS candidate] Jair Soares wins with 39 percent; [PMDB candidate] Pedro Simon places second with 36.9 percent. The result is still doubtful.

In Bahia State, the PDS wins. (Joao Duval Carneiro) gets 48.9 percent; PMDB candidate Roberto Santos, 40.6 percent.

In Pernambuco State, PDS candidate Roberto Magalhaes obtains 51 percent, PMDB candidate Marcos Freire obtains 41.8 percent. This is a surprising result. A closer election was expected in Pernambuco.

In Parana State, [PMDB candidate] Jose Richa obtains 52.2 percent; [PDS candidate] Saul Raiz, 40.9 percent.

In Goias State, PMDB candidate Iris Rezende obtains 52 percent; PDS candidate Otavio Lage, 37.2 percent.

In Santa Catarina State, PDS candidate Espiridao Amin obtains 56.4 percent; PMDB candidate Jaison Barreto obtains 35.5 percent.

In Ceara State, the easiest victory of a gubernatorial candidate: The PDS candidate, Luiz G. da F. Motta obtains 62.8 percent; PMDB candidate Maruo Benevides 33.8 percent.

These are the results of the latest VEJA-Gallup survey, which had been completed on Friday night and corrected and modified over the past 2 days.

## Initial Returns

PY160233 Rio de Janeiro Radio Globo Network in Portuguese 0103 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Franco Montoro, candidate of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party, PMDB, for the State of Sao Paulo, is ahead after 14 ballot boxes have been counted.

This is a relay from reporter (Marco Antonio) in Sao Paulo: [Relay begins] In Sao Paulo, 14 ballot boxes have been counted so far; 11 in Franca and 3 in Sorocaba. PMDB candidate Franco Montoro is in first place with 2,665 votes. Reynaldo de Barros, candidate of the Social Democratic Party, PDS, is in second place with 590 votes. Lula [Luiz Inacio da Silva], the candidate of the Workers Party, PT, is in third place with 399 votes. Janio Quadros, candidate of the Brazilian Labor Party, PTB, has 432 votes [as heard]. Roge Ferreira, candidate of the Democratic Labor Party, PDT, has 30 votes. The regional electoral court, TRE, tomorrow at 0800 will begin to count the approximately 13 million votes in this capital and the rest of the state. The count should conclude in about 3 or 4 days and will officially be announced next Saturday. The counting will be made by 198 electoral boards in the capital and 485 in the rest of the state. This was a report from (Marco Antonio) for the Globo Radio Network. [end relay]

The TRE said that the official results of the state elections will be disclosed next Saturday.

The PMDB continues in first place in the Rio Grande do Sul elections. This is a report from Porto Alegre by reporter (Jose Lancete Filho): [Begin relay] In Rio Grande do Sul, the PMDB candidate is leading in the vote for governor of the state. After eight ballot boxes have been counted, two in the Municipality of Esteio (Antot) in Farroupilha, these are the results:

Pedro Simon, PMDB candidate for governor, has 738 votes; Jair Soarez, PDS candidate, has 637 votes; Alceu Collares, PDT candidate, has 470 votes; and Olivio Dutre, PT candidate, has 44 votes. This was a special report for the Globo Radio Network. [end relay]

The PMDB is also ahead in Parana state. [Gubernatorial] candidate Jose Richa has 259 votes. PDS candidate Saul Raiz is second with 102 votes.

## Opposition Ahead in Five Cities

PY160123 Paris AFP in Spanish 0040 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Nov (AFP) -- According to information released by television channels, the opposition candidates were ahead in election returns from five cities where the counting of votes from the general election held in Brazil today started this evening.

In Sorocaba in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) -- the opposition party -- gubernatorial candidate Franco Montoro was ahead with 453 votes in his favor, followed by Reynaldo de Barros, Social Democratic Party (PDS) candidate for governor, with 282 votes; Brazilian Labor Party (PTB) candidate Janio Quadros with 208; Workers Party (PT) candidate Luis Inacio da Silva, Lula, with 128 votes; and Democratic Labor Party (PDT) candidate Roge Ferreira with 4 votes.

In Esteio, Aleceu Collares, the PDT gubernatorial candidate in Rio Grande do Sul, had 135 votes; followed by PMDB candidate Pedro Simon with 85 votes; and PDS candidate Jair Soares with 43 votes.

In Farroupilha, Rio Grande do Sul; in Terra Boa, Parana; and in Belo Horizonte, capital of Minas Gerais, the PMDB candidates were leading after the first ballot boxes had been counted.

Counting of votes in most Brazilian cities will start on Tuesday at 0800 (1100 GMT).

#### Further on Opposition Lead

PY161302 Paris AFP in Spanish 1204 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Sao Paulo, 16 Nov (AFP) -- The largest opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB), was leading the pro-government Social Democratic Party (PDS) in five of the nine states where votes were being counted in small towns, according to official information released here today.

At 0800 local time [1100 GMT] today the opening of the ballot boxes was resumed. Early this morning, the PMDB was leading in Parana, Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, Goias, and Bahia States while the ruling PDS was leading in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Norte and Paraiba States.

#### PMDB Leader Comments

PY160213 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0135 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Interview of Ulysses Guimaraes, national president of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party, PMDB, live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Deputy, we have the results of 16 ballot boxes which show that PMDB candidate Franco Montoro has obtained 50.85 percent of the votes compared with 35.15 for Reyanlido de Barros, candidate for the Social Democratic Party. Do these figures mean anything?

[Answer] Yes, I believe they do. Of course we also conducted surveys and the results showed that the number of people and enthusiasm and dedication to the electoral campaign increased as we approached the elections. We had already estimated approximately 42 percent for Montoro so I think that the result of approximately 50 percent is very good.

#### Quadros Suddenly Off to Miami

PY161303 Paris AFP in Spanish 1212 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Sao Paulo, 16 Nov (AFP) -- Former President Janio Quadros, [Brazilian Labor Party] candidate for governor of Sao Paulo State, last night suddenly left for Miami (United States), according to information released here today.

The former president left Brazil without indicating the reasons for his trip. Throughout the day Quadros had been especially unpleasant to the journalists who were asking for his opinion of the elections and said that he did not want to talk to liars.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON ANDROPOV DESIGNATION

PY152127 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Brasilia -- Regarding the designation of Yuriy Andropov, former KGB chief, as the new CPSU general secretary, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that nothing extraordinary in terms of change of direction can be expected or foreseen because this designation appears to be a certain continuation of current policies.

The minister said that according to the news reports, there was no censorship, there was not even anything dramatic in this succession, therefore "it is presumed that the succession was basically agreed on in an orderly way by the Politburo."

Regarding the possibility of future changes in Soviet foreign policy particularly in East-West relations, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro did not make any comments. He only said that "regarding what could happen in the future, I would not hazard a guess in predicting anything."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES USED TO PAY DEBTS

PY130247 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Nov 82 p 16

[Text] Central Bank President Carlos Langoni stated yesterday that Brazil is in fact using its foreign exchange reserves to pay its debts, but defended this practice:

The country has reserves abroad to use them when it needs them. During this period of international crisis, it is well justified to use these reserves which are a mechanism of security, Langoni stated. He refused, however, to report the amount of the loss of the currency accrued by the country:

Due to the financial instability, we decided to make known the level of reserves with a 3-month delay [defassagem]. The loss of reserves in October will only be released in January, Langoni told journalists yesterday at the Rio Palace Hotel.

Langoni stated that his contacts with U.S. bankers were very positive and that soon he will begin understandings with European, Japanese and Arab bankers.

He denied that Brazil recently obtained resources for very short terms: Brazil is still obtaining loans with a period of 8 years in order to take care of its debt. What we did at the end of that year was to request an advanced release of resources of contracts which are still to be signed, which are called "operation bridge," Langoni stated.

A reporter asked whether Brazil is renegotiating its debt, a report attributed to economist Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira, and Langoni answered: That is an economist's rhetoric. Brazil admits its debt and does not change its strategy.

Langoni predicted for next year an interest rate of approximately 10 percent in the foreign market, and as far as abuses of the bank sector in the domestic market regarding collecting interest, he stated: I think it is time for the banks to reduce their interest, but the government decided for a policy of freedom and will not reduce the rates through decrees, he concluded.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON VISIT TO PRC, ROK

PY131956 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Sergio Covarrubias termed the political and economic contacts held in the PRC and the ROK as very positive. The deputy minister and his entourage, who participated in the meetings of the joint commissions in the aforementioned countries, returned to Chile this morning.

During a chat with journalists, Covarrubias stated that the meetings they held will strengthen bilateral relations. [Begin Covarrubias recording] I think the visit which we paid to the PRC and the ROK has been extremely positive. The delegation was made very welcome. The contacts we made with political and commercial authorities were very positive, and the results of the joint commissions will strengthen bilateral trade relations. This was the first meeting held with the ROK as a result of the trade and cooperation accord signed with that country. It was the fifth such meeting held with the PRC. [end recording]

He pointed out that he is the bearer of an official invitation from the PRC Government for Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames to visit that country. When asked when the visit would take place, he stated that it most probably will be made early next year.

The deputy foreign minister also pointed out that the agreements reached will represent an increase in trade and investments. [Begin Covarrubias recording] All these agreements set the stage for establishing excellent contacts with the forestry and mining sector of the PRC, for example. The banks have also offered Chile a \$5 million credit for the implementation of these basic and general agreements. [end recording]

In referring to the ROK, Covarrubias also pointed out that important agreements had been signed in the fishing, forestry and industrial fields. He added that there is great interest in bringing the trade exchange up to the level which existed in 1981 and which has dropped due to the world recession.

In referring to the political relationship with the PRC and the ROK, he stated that they are excellent and that there is a great understanding with those countries.

Covarrubias stated that on Monday he would give President Pinochet a detailed report of his visit.

CITIZEN ARRESTED 9 NOV, CHARGED WITH SPYING

PY132000 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] A communique issued by the commander in chief of the southern region, Maj Gen Juan Guillermo Toro Davila, disclosed that an individual who was trying to obtain military information was arrested in Punta Arenas charged with violating national security. The spy, who was identified as (Orlando Alfredo Munoz Munoz), a Chilean citizen from Punta Arenas, is currently under arrest at the Punta Arenas prison. (Munoz), together with all the information regarding the incident, was placed at the disposal of the military prosecutor of the 5th Army division. The official communique points out that (Munoz Munoz) was arrested on 9 November.

DEFENSE MINISTER DOWNPLAYS GUERRILLA THREAT

PA142001 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota -- National Defense Minister Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes has said the amnesty the government is offering to the rebels is a magnanimous gesture, since they don't have the capacity to overthrow the government or even endanger it.

In a statement for the program "Big Stories" transmitted at noon today by all stations of the Cadena Super Network, the ranking officers stated that much has been said about guerrillas and guerrilla groups, and there has been much speculation. He said, however, the guerrillas don't have the capacity to overthrow the government, and they are not strong enough to threaten the country's democratic stability.

The minister said that he hopes the rebels will appreciate the government's gesture granting them amnesty and that they will accept it, since it is not possible to gain power in Colombia by using weapons.

GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY DOWN MILITARY HELICOPTER

PA151849 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Florencia -- This station has learned from a reliable source that a Colombia Army Hughes helicopter was downed as it was flying over the area of Belen de los Andaquies and (Los Aletones). The Defense Ministry has remained silent and no report on this incident has been published.

The "Super" newscast has exclusive information that minutes after the helicopter crashed, the crew -- whose names have not been obtained -- was picked up by a military truck which headed toward a cattle ranch on whose property the crash occurred. The attack was apparently carried out by a group of guerrillas who have recently increased their subversive actions in the area.

M-19 MEMBERS ROB BANK, 3 FARC MEMBERS KILLED

PA151917 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Report by (Pilar Hunt)]

[Excerpts] Cali -- Three well-armed men and one woman, apparently members of the self-styled 19 April Movement, M-19, subversive group stole more than 5 million pesos from the Banco Comercial Antioqueno today. The bank is located at 6th Avenue and 28th Street in the Versailles neighborhood.

The criminals said they were members of the (Eladio Poveda) column and during their spectacular action which lasted 8 minutes they shouted M-19 slogans. They opened fire when they entered the bank but no one was wounded.

Meanwhile, in the past few hours in Putumayo region, three members of the 6th Front of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, were killed in clashes with soldiers of the 3d Brigade.

STRIKING WORKERS PARALYZE OIL EXPORTS

PA151548 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Cesar Correa, director of information and publications of the Ecuadorean Central of Classist Organizations [CEDOC], has announced that the efforts to prevent a strike by oil workers failed on Friday.

[Begin Correa recording] Every effort to solve the dispute of the workers of Astilleros Ecuatorianos del Pacifico, Inc, AEPESA, failed on Friday. Consequently, the strike will be extended to next week, thus causing the paralyzation of petroleum exports.

The AEPESA workers declared an indefinite strike at 0500 on Wednesday in order to back their list of demands, which includes the payment of minimum wages established in the official registry of 30 June 1982 plus wage increases agreed on in the collective agreement of 10 February 1982. The strikers have presented documents that prove the legality of their claim, including a statement by the general director of labor, who recognizes the workers' right to receive these wages.

However, on Friday management broke its promises, refused to meet the workers' demands and tried to break the strike, calling for the intervention of the Esmeraldas superintendency in an effort to resume the export of crude oil.

The AEPESA workers have the support of Petrapetrol [not further identified] and David Tenezaca, the national president of the CEDOC. Once the strike was declared, the continent's labor organizations, particularly the Latin American Federation of Workers, expressed their solidarity. The AEPESA committee is also a member of the Esmeraldas Federation of Classist Organizations, whose president, Jorge Munoz, reported that they have decided to go on a solidarity strike at the provincial level.

Tenezaca protested the weakness shown by the Labor Ministry in the face of management, first because it wasn't until several months had passed and the workers had gone on strike before it settled a simple question on the wages that the AEPESA workers should receive, and second because not too many commissions on minimum wages truly worked out, and their resolutions were good for nothing in the end because they were not implemented. They were just a deception with which the Labor Ministry tried to dampen popular demands. For this reason, the labor leaders must voice their rejection of a policy that no longer deserves any confidence. [end recording]

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

PA100155 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Minister of Finance and Credit Pedro Pinto Rubianes yesterday admitted that exports have not increased at the expected rate and that the monetary reserve situation is difficult. He also said that the government is willing to give full support to exporters, especially exporters of agricultural products.

Regarding the visit of an IMF delegation, he said they have made known the information that they gathered during their 2 1/2 weeks in our country, and that they will issue a final report when they arrive in Washington.

FUT LEADER VIEWS TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

PA132156 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The United Workers Front [FUT] and government officials have resumed their dialogue on the demands for which the FUT has constantly struggled. FUT President Jose Chavez said in this connection:

[Begin recording] [Chavez] We have raised 9 short-term points, and the only ones to which the government has paid any attention are: salary increases, in amounts which are totally unsatisfactory to the working class; the matter of stability, with a ridiculous 1-year period of stability that we have rejected; and the matter of compensation, on which it rejected the terms we proposed.

Therefore, not only have the remaining 8 [as heard] points of the FUT's short-term platform been left pending, but even the [words indistinct] working class' struggle plan to obtain a salary increase that would at least meet the most elementary needs of the workers and their families.

[Question] The labor minister has said that there are three areas that may be covered: price control, collective bargaining contracts and a small area of social benefits. Would this mean that the talks may fail again?

[Answer] If no attention is given to the 9 points, which we thought would be heeded during the first meeting with the ministers, then there may be a new breakdown in the talks because there is a [word indistinct] on the part of the government to simply water down the workers' proposals or to neutralize the working class' struggle. [end recording]

INDUSTRIALISTS URGE HURTADO 'TO RELINQUISH POWER'

PA160345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Quito, 15 Nov (EFE) -- In an unprecedented communique that was released today, Ecuadorean industrialists urged Christain Democratic President Oswaldo Hurtado "to relinquish power and to be replaced by those who are above suspicion in terms of their affiliation with the destructive international forces of many Latin American countries." The industrialists blamed Hurtado for the Ecuadorean economic crisis, which has allegedly been the result of his intent "to impose a communitarian socialist system, submitting to foreign orders from transnational political parties."

In the communique, published in the morning newspapers, the federation of industrialists recounts Ecuador's most serious economic problems, noting the drop in monetary reserves, the foreign debt, the devaluation and the foreign trade recession.

The industrialists accused Hrutado's government of "falsifying" the concept of democracy by wielding an argument in its defense "to neutralize those who have struggled and will continue to struggle against all of these negative stances" (of the government).

The industrialists' communique is the harshest attack on Hurtado's government since he took power in May 1981 after the death of President Jaime Roldos. These leaders have been steadfastly opposed to government proposals, such as the business "cohesion" and the imposition of taxes on property transfers and have demanded on various occasions that strategic state enterprises be made privately-owned.

The communique has not elicited any comment from official spokesmen, who are apparently focusing their attention on an imminent cabinet reshuffle and on studying the economic situation and possible solutions.

#### OFFICIAL DENIES POSSIBILITY OF CABINET CRISIS

PA151850 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1649 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Quito, 15 Nov (EFE) -- Government spokesman Ernesto Alban ruled out today the possibility of a cabinet crisis in President Oswaldo Hurtado's government.

In a brief written statement, Alban indicated that Hurtado "does not believe that the cabinet reorganization is necessary or opportune." Nevertheless, Alban confirmed the acceptance of the resignation presented by Alfredo Negrete, secretary general of public administration, and the imminent resignation of Health Minister Francisco Huerta.

#### OTHER CFP MEMBERS EXPECTED TO WITHDRAW

PA151506 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] The Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] which was previously the country's leading political organization, is experiencing one of its worst moments in its more than 30-year history as a result of Rodolfo Baquerizo's resignation from the party's leadership. Baquerizo is currently president of the Chamber of Representatives.

It has been learned from CFP circles that as a result of Baquerizo's resignation, there will be a mass withdrawal of several members, including legislators such as (Julio Ayala Serra), who do not agree with CFP Deputy Director Aberroes Bucaram, who is imposing his line of conduct in the political organization. The CFP is experiencing this tragic moment -- perhaps the worst one in its political history -- 1 year after the death of CFP leader Asaad Bucaram.

#### BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO OLADE MEETING -- Natural Resources Minister Gustavo Galindo will participate in the 13th meeting of OLADE ministers in Montevideo, Uruguay, on 18-19 November. The Ecuadorean delegation includes (Alberto Costas), deputy manager of marketing of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, who will also visit Chile and Brazil in search of markets for Ecuadorean petroleum. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Nov 82 PA]

FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES -- A total 2,486,000,000 sucres worth of high-test and regular gasoline were consumed in Ecuador between 1975 and 1981. According to the figures provided by the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, the demand for fuel grew from 240.1 million gallons in 1975 to 453.3 million gallons in 1981. This represented an average yearly rate of 14.79 percent. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Nov 82 PA]

ARGENTINE AIR FORCE COMMANDER ARRIVES IN LIMA

PY122112 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1946 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 12 Nov (TELAM) -- Argentine Air Force Commander Lt Gen Augusto Jorge Hughes arrived at the Jorge Chavez International Airport in Lima at 1600 Argentine time. He was welcomed by Peruvian Air Force Commander Lt Gen Hernan Boluarte Ponce de Leon, while armed troops paid him the appropriate honors. The national anthems of the two countries were played and then the two commanders reviewed the troops.

Between 1700 and 1800 Argentine time, Hughes and his companion, Air Defense Commander Brig Gen David [Alcides] Giosa, held a meeting at the Aeronautics Ministry with Peruvian Air Force commanders, and later Hughes complied with the protocol requirement of greeting the president of the fraternal nation, Fernando Belaunde Terry; the ministers of aeronautics, army and navy, Lt Gen, ret, Garcia Calderon Koecklin, Maj Gen, ret, Luis Cisneros Vizcuerra and Vice Adm Jose Carbajal Pareja, respectively.

He was also received by the commanding generals of these two forces, Maj Gen Francisco M. Vargas and Vice Adm Jorge Dubois Gervasi, thus ending his activity for the day.

Tomorrow, Hughes will visit the La Joya Air Base where he will tour the installations and the air combat group there.

Thanks Peru for Support

PY152150 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0206 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 12 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Lt Gen Augusto Eduardo Hughes, commander in chief of the Argentine Air Force, today admitted that his country received logistical support from Latin American countries during the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

This shows the humanity of Latin America, said the general during a press conference at Jorge Chavez International Airport.

Hughes, who arrived for an official visit in this city, said that the main purpose of his visit is to thank the Peruvian Air Force and people for their support during the Malvinas war.

It was logical to get logistical and moral support due to the wearing down of Argentine weapons during the war, said the general without explaining which countries provided logistical support.

He denied that Peruvian pilots participated in the defense of Argentina during the conflict. He said that his country received spare parts and transportation units but did not explain what type of units.

Regarding his country's internal situation, he denied the existence of clandestine graveyards where -- according to charges made by human rights groups -- the alleged victims of what has been called the dirty war carried out by the Argentine armed forces against leftist guerrilla groups during the 70's were buried.

He also said that as long as the military regime is in power, the people who have been exiled will not return to Argentina.

DEPUTY EXPLAINS DEFICIT, RAPS STATE ENTERPRISES

PY122236 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 30 Oct 82 p 16

[Text] Deputy Luis Percovich Roca, president of the bicameral Budget Commission, said yesterday that "the fiscal deficit for this year has been estimated at 800 billion soles."

He explained that the deficit of the public enterprises is 600 billion soles. He said that 90 percent of this deficit is represented by 16 companies. He added that "the remaining public enterprises only show a deficit of 10 percent."

He explained that 94 percent of this deficit is not economic but financial due to projects and investments being carried out by public enterprises.

Deputy Percovich criticized the fact that this year many enterprises made investments which did not have priority, and could have been reprogrammed, considering the difficult economic situation affecting the country.

He mentioned the Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise (Centromin), the State Petroleum Agency (Petroperu) and the Peruvian State Electric Power Enterprise (Electroperu) as the enterprises which made investments which were not a priority and which carried out projects with costs that had not been well studied.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO SELL STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES

PY121448 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2331 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 11 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Government officials stated today that the Peruvian Government is planning on putting 46 state-owned enterprises up for sale in an attempt to obtain capital and reduce its debts. The sources added that a draft bill proposing the sale of the enterprises was submitted to Congress last night. This bill is supported by the governing party, Popular Action, and by its coalition partner, the Popular Christian Party. Among the companies proposed for sale is a chain of supermarkets, plants which produce fertilizers, a fishing fleet and a tractor factory. Originally the government intended to place 80 of a total of 140 enterprises up for sale. It reduced the number, however, because of strong political opposition. The officials stated that the purpose of selling the enterprises is to obtain income in order to reduce the heavy fiscal deficit and reduce government expenditures and losses. The sources added that those enterprises put up for sale that are not bought will be closed down and their assets auctioned off.

PEASANT ORGANIZATIONS TO STRIKE 25-26 NOVEMBER

PA140231 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] The most important peasant organizations in Peru have decided to hold a nationwide strike 25-26 November to make a number of demands and to protest the government's agrarian policy. The peasants are demanding just prices for cotton, sugar, corn, milk, wheat, soybeans and other products that are being sold at prices below the production costs.

The agrarian workers' demands also include the elimination of taxes, the reduction of tariffs on fertilizers and agricultural machinery and the reestablishment of taxes on imported agricultural products, which compete unfairly with Peruvian products. The peasants are also demanding the release of several social fighters and leaders who are imprisoned in Peruvian jails, accused without proof of carrying out terrorist actions.

CALDERON SAYS OPEC TO MAINTAIN CURRENT PRICES

PA152244 Paris AFP in Spanish 2224 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Caracas, 15 Nov (AFP) -- OPEC will maintain its current oil prices, Venezuelan Oil and Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Barti said today in Caracas. "It would not be in the interests of any OPEC member country to reduce the oil price, because we would thereby be engaging in unlimited competition among ourselves and that certainly would not help any of the organization's member countries," Calderon added. Calderon concluded that "Saudi Arabia is interested in contributing, along with the other members of the organization, to maintaining OPEC's current price structure."

PRESIDENT ON BRAZILIAN ELECTIONS, AREA TENSION

PA160156 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Nov 82

[News conference held by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at the Miraflores Palace in Caracas -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, what is your opinion of the legislative elections in Brazil after 18 years of military regimes?

[Answer] I believe that Brazil's democratization is very important in the history of Latin American politics, because that country is important and has great impact throughout the continent. When we add the fact that Bolivia is already on the way to democratization, thus completing the democratizing cycle within the Andean pact, and the fact that other countries like Honduras already have the process and are making positive strides with it, I believe that we can look to the future with hope and democratic optimism, despite the inconveniences and the fact that certain dark clouds loom over some parts of the continent.

[Question] The OLADE secretary general reported in Uruguay yesterday that Venezuela, Brazil and Mexico were to form a multinational petroleum company. Is this true? What is the status of these plans, Mr President?

[Answer] The talks are well-advanced. These three countries, which are the largest oil producers and the Latin American countries with the most experience for creating this kind of company, have decided to begin competing, with our experience and technology, with the North American and Anglo-Dutch companies on our continent and outside of it, within a new framework of Latin American economic, financial and technological vitality. This offers new cause for the optimism that I've always had.

[Question] Mexico and Venezuela promoted a meeting between the Nicaraguan and Honduran presidents in an effort to ease tensions in Central America. Do you expect this meeting to be held before the end of the year? Do you think it is possible that it will be held?

[Answer] There is a factor that doesn't depend upon me or upon my particular desire. It is the fact that there will be a change of command in Mexico with the inauguration of the new president. The invitation that we extended, or, better said, the offer of good offices that President Lopez Portillo and I made, personally commits those who made it but does not obligate others. However, I believe, because of what I've read or heard, that President-elect Miguel de la Madrid shares our concern about the tensions in Central America. I believe that he will also offer his good offices, as Lopez Portillo and I have done, if it is felt that they are useful, to try to bring peace to that region. I have the impression, however, that it would be difficult to hold this meeting in the next 2 weeks. A month ago it was thought that this was truly possible. I believe, however, that not only the intention but the genuine and specific determination to make an effort to end international tensions in Central America and to bring about domestic detente in each of these countries is both positive and necessary at the present time on our continent.

COSTA RICAVOLIO ACCUSES NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR OF DISRESPECT

PA120325 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador to Costa Rica Rogelio Ramirez Mercado has been summoned by Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez to a meeting Friday morning.

Ramirez Mercado held a news conference last week to give information regarding a state of military emergency that was declared in Nicaragua. Ramirez Mercado took advantage of the occasion to criticize the government and the judicial branch over the return of weapons to anti-Sandinist leader Fernando Chamorro Rappaccioli. The foreign minister said this was disrespectful of his status as a diplomat.

Volio said the main objective of this meeting with Ramirez Mercado is to discuss his behavior. Volio stressed that Ramirez Mercado's statement showed disrespect for diplomatic norms, because he did not behave like a diplomat when he criticized the government and the judicial branch in an inappropriate and unjustified manner.

Volio Jimenez categorically stated that we will take drastic action against the ambassador from Nicaragua or anyone else who shows disrespect for the Costa Rican people, government or institutions, because we will not allow anyone to show disrespect for us.

GOVERNMENT TAKES CONTROL OF BANANA PLANTATIONS

PA130246 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Government decree issued on 12 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] The president of the republic and the minister of labor and social security, based on the provisions of Articles 50, 56, 61, and 140, Paragraphs 6, 3, 9 and 180 of the Constitution and (?168), 69, 381 of the labor code [words indistinct] 15, 16, 26, 128 and those which follow of the general law of [words indistinct] of 14 August of (?1979) [word indistinct] regulation.

Whereas: Since 18 September successive strikes have been declared in the banana-producing areas of the Atlantic region;

These strikes have been declared illegal [words indistinct] court and condemned by the San Jose Superior Labor Court;

The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare made every effort to get the parties to resolve the conflict through a dialogue, holding many meetings with them before and after the strike and presenting various proposals, recommendations and suggestions;

The negotiations have presently been suspended and union leaders and the management's representatives have not been able to agree on a conciliatory formula through the mediation of the Labor Ministry.

The present conflict is doing serious, immediate and irreparable damage to the country's economy and consequently to the public interest, since no revenue is being received from banana production thus affecting the collection of foreign exchange as well as of export taxes;

Similarly, the deterioration of the plantation is causing the violent explosion of the so-called black sigatoka or black death which is already affecting 600 hectares;

The conflict is also affecting farmers who plant, harvest [words indistinct] workers on strike;

The workers and their families are [words indistinct] because of the lack of income for their subsistence caused by this strike, despite their disposition to exercise their legitimate right to work which the law of the land guarantees;

The recent strikes in the affected areas have been [words indistinct] solidarity and thus lack the pertinent legal labor [words indistinct] demands of economic and social interests;

It is therefore decreed:

1. [as heard] The government will take temporary control of the Atlantic region banana plantations affected by the illegal strikes and all the necessary services to guarantee the continuity of work and the normal farming activities in the banana-producing areas.

[Signed] The president of the republic and the labor minister

#### COMMUNIST DEPUTY RESIGNS IN FAVOR OF SOCIALISTS

PA122029 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2029 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] San Jose, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Communist Deputy Eduardo Mora Valverde has resigned his seat in favor of socialist Alvaro Montero Mejia.

It was accepted as a fact in San Jose political circles that the resignation would take place in 1983, in compliance with an agreement among the three leftist parties that comprise the "United People" Coalition, the name they used in the last elections. According to these sources, the Popular Vanguard Party (communist) [PVP], the Costa Rican Socialist Party (PSC) and the Peoples Revolutionary Movement (MRV) agreed before the elections to support legislative representation for each other.

Two PVP deputies and one MRV deputy were elected and the PSC was left with no representation.

Six months ago, Mora Valverde wanted to comply with the political agreement, but the other deputies would not accept his resignation at the time. They have now accepted it, however, and have opened the doors of the chamber to Montero Mejia.

The leftist parties that comprise the United Peoples Coalition are now represented as follows: the PVP by Arnoldo Ferreto, the MRV by Sergio Erick Ardon and the PSC by Montero Mejia.

#### SALVADORAN GROUP LINKED TO ABORTED KIDNAPPING

PA142114 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1846 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Excerpt] San Jose, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican authorities representing various police corps share the opinion that certain Central American guerrilla groups have been forced to stage suicidal attacks outside of their own countries because they are short of funds.

They reached this conclusion after interrogating a great number of Central American terrorists who were captured in recent months for participation or attempted participation in all kinds of violent acts here.

As an example, according to the judicial investigation organization and the Attorney General's Office, Tuesday's aborted kidnapping of Japanese businessman (Tesuji Kosuga) in San Jose was an attempt to obtain a great deal of money for the Salvadoran Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC).

According to the authorities who are working to arrest all members of the group that tried to kidnap (Kosuga), the PRTC is currently out of funds and is using violence in its desperate effort to obtain them. To this end, the PRTC receives information from groups engaged in spotting individuals who would be good prospects for kidnapping, in that large amounts of dollars could be received as ransoms.

The Costa Rican police have concluded that at least 15 people were involved in the aborted kidnapping of (Kosuga) and not just the 6 who actually participated in Tuesday's incident.

#### EL SALVADOR

##### FIVE DEFENDANTS ARRAIGNED IN DEATH OF U.S. NUNS

PA152152 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1812 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpts] It has been reported from Zacatecoluca in La Paz Department that First Penal Judge Dr Bernardo Rauda Murcia has found sufficient grounds to bring the five former National Guardsmen involved in the death of four U.S. nuns before a jury. We have a report directly from Zacatecoluca by Mauricio Bolanos:

[Begin relay] We have a report from the First Penal Court at Zacatecoluca at 1100 on 15 November 1982. According to this ruling, there are sufficient legal grounds to initiate proceedings against Luis Antonio Colindes Aleman, 23, single, employed, born in Santa Elena in Usulután Department, now residing in the Socorro de Turin neighborhood in Aguachapán Department, the son of Jose Antonio Colindes and Maria Luisa Aleman; Carlos Joaquin Contreras Palacios, 25, employed, born in Chalchuapa, residing in El Carmen Canton; Francisco Orlando Contreras Recinos, 32, single, employed, from Chalchuapa, residing in Las Mercedes neighborhood; Jose Roberto Morena Canjuras, 26, single, laborer, born in Aguilares, residing in Los Mangos Canton; Daniel Canales Ramirez, 25, single, employed, born in San Juan Nahuistepeque, in San Pedro Nonualco.

The corpus delicti has been established. The report issued by the First Penal Court says that these men were involved in the murder of Mary Elizabeth Clark, or Maura Clark; Itza Catalina Ford; Jean Donovan; and Dorothy Kazel, as stated in Article 153, Paragraph 8.

The second penal judge of San Vicente is hereby called upon to notify defendants Francisco Orlando Contreras Recinos, Jose Roberto Moreno Canjuras and Daniel Canales Ramirez of these findings. The second penal judge of Coatepeque is to notify Luis Antonio Colindes Aleman. The second penal judge of Santa Ana is to notify Carlos Joaquin Contreras Palacios. All of the defendants will be advised as to the legal details of their defense. [end relay]

PAIS STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES

PA151633 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 Nov 82 pp 26, 27

[Statement of principles and objectives by the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party, PAIS: "A Great Future for a Great People" -- no date given]

[Text] 1. Loyalty to an ideology based on the principles of a humanistic tradition as well as a democratic, republican and universal ideal patterned after and nurtured by Western culture, therefore ensuring the existence of a representative political regime that will safeguard the essential values of our society and guarantee respect for man's fundamental rights. [sentence as published]

2. Man must be the main reason for every democratic ideological program and all efforts and actions must be geared toward his overall development as well as toward meeting his needs and achieving the common good.

3. The party we are organizing is eminently nationalistic because it is essentially inspired by the Salvadoran people's national character, culture, traditions, fundamental moral principles, quest for the dedication to work, creative spirit, disposition toward coexistence and solidary living, kindness and congeniality. For this reason, and bearing in mind past and present trends, we feel there is an unpostponable need to deliver our people from the fear, insecurity, anxiety and frustration that characterize this historical stage which is fraught with despair. Our party is born with the commitment to fight the enslaving and subjugating political systems that disown and curb human liberties, destroy all vestiges of dignity and keep man subject to the most cruel servitude and degradation.

4. On the understanding that in modern times peoples cannot and must not remain isolated, the party considers a priority the establishment and strengthening of international relations as well as mutual respect and basic understanding of common problems as the means to find joint solutions. This should be done without forgetting that, in their multiple relations, states like human beings are entitled -- above any other interest -- to have their dignity as political and juridical entities recognized in the international community of sovereign nations.

5. The party considers that we are all members of a greater homeland and is particularly worried about the political and social development struggle and foreign interests. Therefore, the party hereby promises to make the necessary efforts to effectively achieve the human, political, economic, and social integration of the five states that once formed the Central American Federal Republic, hoping to include in it the sister Republic of Panama.

6. Although it is an undeniable fact that internal and foreign forces are distorting the common aspirations of the Salvadoran people, the party reaffirms its faith in the Salvadoran people and all its sectors: workers, peasants, teachers, professionals businessmen, employees, housewives, merchants, students, churches, and all those who constitute the nation's true active forces -- and should represent the strongest support for the country's juridical and political life -- to guarantee the fundamental liberties and economic and social progress.

7. The party believes in the reviving force of the Salvadoran woman, who is a symbol of heroic virtues and a determining factor in our country's political, social and economic life. The party reiterates its faith in her noble efforts to achieve a more humane and fraternal world.

8. The party makes the sacred commitment to offer definite alternatives and options to the Salvadoran people for the solution of the various political, economic, social, moral, cultural and juridical problems, in which man's dignity, justice, peace, honesty, order and security are the frontlines and guidance for any specific action the party may carry out.

9. The party views the economy as a means for achieving mankind's temporal well-being. Therefore, goods and services must be produced and distributed to provide equal opportunities and to secure the complete self-realization of the people.

10. Aware of the fact that in the end reason always wins over force, PAIS is in favor of peaceful, just and rational solutions that would be the fruit of a continued political evolution, and therefore rejects and condemns all methods or systems that utilize threats, blackmail, anarchy and violence as means for solving problems.

11. The various political events that have taken place in our country in the past few years -- and some of these events are truly irreversible -- must be studied with the seriousness and depth that the present situation demands, either as basic projects for potential solutions, or as projects that require that obstacles be cleared away to make them viable, since some obstacles do not permit the progressive growth and development that the homeland needs.

12. The party believes it is difficult to invent new political coexistence formulas or to prepare new principles on justice and liberty, and it recognizes that the 1962 Constitution contains precepts and postulates of unquestionable historical and political value. This recognition of and adherence to these constitutional principles does not mean that the party does not see the need to revise them to make them conform to the present political, economic and social situation through orderly and efficient regulations.

13. Since the state constitutes the highest structure for social, economic and political coexistence, to play its role and reach its goals it requires the existence of an appropriate legal order which, based on the principle of the supremacy of the public interest over private interests, should be capable of preventing corruption, arbitrariness and abuse of power and of effectively guaranteeing the individual, social, economic and political rights of the people.

14. The party reaffirms its faith in the armed forces as a permanent institution of state. Since the armed forces comes from the heart of the people, it is obligated to insure the security and protection of Salvadorans and is responsible for the delicate mission of guaranteeing the survival of the republic and its legal order.

15. With the support of the Salvadoran people, we plan to establish a government based on honesty, ability and effective organization, that would guarantee: A) Respect for the will of the Salvadoran people in choosing their government leaders; B) The effective participation of the people in the government; C) The exercise and enjoyment of liberty with no limitation other than what is honest, just and suitable for society; D) The rights of freedom of expression, association, productive work and religious creeds; E) The development of the national wealth, while making sure that the benefits reach all the people of the country so they can lead a dignified life; F) That the Salvadoran person be the reason for the existence of the state, and that his complete self-development may constitute a common asset.

16. We believe in God Almighty and in the effort we are now initiating. We trust in His wise inspiration and in His kindness to help us secure our objectives. We believe in the creative capacity of man and in the concept that a free spirit is an inexhaustible source of cultural creativity and development. We believe in the state as a true instrument at the service of mankind and society.

17. We receive our inspiration from the life and work of the founders of our independence. On this memorable and very important ceremony for the creation of PAIS, we want to feel united with all the patriots, with all the men and women who in the countryside, the factory, the shop, the enterprise, the office, the school and the home, have contributed and continue contributing with their ideas, work and even their lives to forging the Salvadoran nationality that makes us proud and makes us shout:

Viva El Salvador!

WOUNDED U.S. REPORTER REPORTEDLY OUT OF DANGER

PA151916 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] U.S. journalist (Michael Cross) is out of danger today, Sunday. He was wounded on Saturday during a clash between government troops and FMLN guerrillas, it was reported today.

The U.S. journalist told this Sunday news program that [Saturday] morning he was on the Pan-American Highway near the El Junquillar conflict area when guerrillas were stopping traffic. An army patrol showed up and began firing at the guerrillas.

In the crossfire, the U.S. journalist was wounded in the head, but his brain was not injured. He was assisted by another U.S. journalist, (Judith Preston).

ARMED FORCES CONDUCT SAN MIGUEL MOPUP OPERATIONS

PA150442 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Nov 82 pp 2, 42

[Text] Yesterday the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, reported the death of 52 terrorists, the destruction of several training camps and the seizure of arms, medicine and foodstuffs during mopup operations in northern San Miguel.

The official data cover and encompass the following areas: Ciudad Barrios, Carolina, San Antonio de Mosco, Sesori, San Luis de la Reina, San Gerardo, Nuevo Eden de San Juan and Chalpetique. The official spokesman indicated that units from the eastern zone, supported by troops trained in anti-insurgency warfare from other battalions, participated in the operation.

The Coprefa spokesman said the destroyed camps were identified as Cerro Cebadillas, El Izcanal, Tierra Agria and San Diego. It was reported that the last two were only provisional and that neither fortifications nor manmade caves were found there. When the troops arrived in La Angostura they found only an undetermined number of women and children, who collaborate with the subversives as the "popular masses," as was also the case with El Sirigual, Guatajiagua, Calderas and the place known as El Guacuco, where a camp had been reported. However, the government forces found nothing.

According to the source, the armed forces suffered no casualties; 20 soldiers were reported ill and 1 was injured, though not in combat.

The materiel seized included a .30 cal "Madsen" machinegun, a "Garand" rifle, an M-1 carbine, 17 guns of various calibers, 2 .45-cal pistols, a 9-mm pistol, 3 .22-cal pistols, 80 5.56 cartridges, 2 Claymore mines that were detonated by the army, dynamite fuses, a supply of medicine, 20 quintals of rice, 2 quintals of brown sugar packages, a mimeograph machine, printing paper, 15 women's dresses, 20 pairs of shoes of assorted sizes and various kinds of documents.

Finally, Coprefa states that the services of the National Telecommunications Administration, Antel, and public lighting throughout the region are being restored. It added that processing operations have resumed in three coffee associations, providing jobs for some 4,000 persons, including pickers, administrative personnel, etc., and that the first quintals of this grain have already been exported.

#### HONDURAS

#### OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE REJECTS DEPUTY'S CHARGES

PA151540 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Communique by the Information Office of the Secretariat for the Presidential Office in response to Liberal Party Deputy Modesto Rodas Baca's allegation of Honduran Army cooperation with Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries -- no date given -- read by announcer.]

[Text] The Information Office of the Honduran Secretariat of the Presidency makes this clarification for national and international public opinion:

The recent statement by a deputy of the National Congress containing serious charges against the Honduran Armed Forces and the country's image is not an official position of the Honduran Government. Instead, the congressman expressed his personal opinion without providing any proof of his charges.

In no way should the personal opinion of a particular member of the National Congress be interpreted as the consensus of the legislative body, and much less as the opinion of the executive branch, in view of the system of separation of powers established in the Constitution.

The actions of government civilian and military authorities are carried out according to the Constitution and other laws. Otherwise, state powers would immediately and obligatorily function to repair any damage to our juridical order and to sanction those responsible, according to the law.

The Honduran people can rest assured that the Honduran Government will maintain its peaceful policy at all costs and that the government will never permit the homeland's most sacred interests to be attacked from inside or outside the country.

IMMIGRATION DIRECTOR REJECTS DEPUTY'S CHARGES

PA132142 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 13 Nov 82 p 14

[Text] Yesterday Col Manuel Suarez Benavides, director general of population and immigration policy, rejected Deputy Modesto Rodas Baca's charges on the presence of armed groups that operate, with the Honduran Government's approval, against the Nicaraguan Government.

"This does not mean there are no foreign elements along the border with Nicaragua, for an increasing number of refugees has entered the country in recent months, claiming that they are being persecuted by the Sandinist troops in the neighboring country," Suarez Benavides added.

As for the report that uniformed people, who are not members of our armed forces, move about on the Honduran side of the border, he denied any knowledge of this. He stressed that his functions exclusively involve detaining foreigners, asking for their identification and helping them as refugees. He added that his office has sent commissions to the various camps to prepare a census by which to determine the refugees' identities, whereabouts and number.

He said the Liberal deputy's charges are against the army itself and its command structure and will therefore be investigated by the military units involved or by the high command.

In addition, he said that if armed counterrevolutionary groups are found violating immigration laws, they will be deported to their country of origin.

CONGRESS VICE PRESIDENT ON NEWSWEEK CHARGES

PA142209 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Nov 82 p 9

[Text] Carlos Orbin Montoya, vice president of the National Congress, stated flatly yesterday that he does not believe "that U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte is coordinating a covert armed action against Nicaragua."

Commenting on a report published in the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK that charged that Ambassador Negroponte is the leader of a military group that is currently being prepared in Honduras to attack Nicaragua, the Liberal deputy said that "certain things are taken to exaggerated levels."

According to Montoya, it is crazy to think that Negroponte is the leader of the interventionist group, since the CIA, "I understand, has sufficient ability to destabilize those governments that do not favor U.S. foreign policy without having to compromise U.S. diplomats."

According to the high-ranking legislative official, the United States "is concerned over the establishment of a Marxist government in Latin America and it is not going to be naive enough not to try to destabilize it."

Nonetheless, he said, the Honduran Government will not lend its territory to interventionist maneuvers, "since we respect the principle of nonintervention and the self-determination of all peoples." This pacifist stand, he stressed, is acknowledged by all neighboring countries, including Nicaragua.

Commenting on the presence of former Somozist guardsmen in Honduran territory, he said that "the government has asked that they be transferred to other countries that do not share a border with Nicaragua, in order to avoid the frictions and misunderstandings that have resulted between our two countries on their account."

According to Montoya, the number of foreign advisers in Honduras must be small. He added, however, that "the Honduran Army must be well prepared to defend the nation's sovereignty against any foreign aggression."

Montoya then said that Nicaragua's huge army is a real cause of concern. He indicated, however, that "the specter of war between our two nations is lessening each day."

#### JOINT HONDURAN-SALVADORAN OFFENSIVE REPORTED

PA132146 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The joint offensive announced by the Honduran and Salvadoran Armies against the Salvadoran guerrillas seems to have begun in the last few hours, it has been learned from the official reports disseminated in both San Salvador and Tegucigalpa.

According to the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, thousands of soldiers have been sent on an antiguerrilla action to a zone located in northern Chalatenango, near the border with Honduras. The military high command in Tegucigalpa simultaneously announced that the Honduran Armed Forces had sent troops to the border area with El Salvador. The communique, issued in Tegucigalpa, states that the measure is being implemented to keep Salvadoran soldiers and guerrillas from entering Honduran territory. However, Radio Venceremos, the FMLN's official voice, has charged that this transfer of Honduran soldiers to the border along with heavy artillery represents an offensive rather than defensive attitude. The station stressed that the FMLN has placed all its guerrilla units in a state of alert in order to fight the Honduran soldiers should they enter Salvadoran territory.

According to the most recent report, the Salvadoran guerrillas destroyed 10 buses in the course of several sabotage actions carried out in San Salvador, the capital.

#### NICARAGUA

#### PAZ BARNICA ARRIVES FOR TALKS 12 NOVEMBER

PA122005 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica arrived in Nicaragua today with a message of peace from his government. On his arrival the Honduran official expressed his satisfaction to be visiting the land of Dario and Sandino for the third time, adding that on this occasion he is in Nicaragua with a very special mission. Paz Barnica's presence in our country reflects the revolutionary government's desire to hold a fraternal dialogue in the search for peace between the two countries. The Honduran foreign secretary is accompanied by advisers Policarpo Callejas, Ricardo Pineda and Jorge Ramon Hernandez and by members of the Honduran Government House Press Directorate. The distinguished visitors were greeted at Augusto Cesar Sandino airport by Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry officials. On his arrival in Nicaragua, Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica said the following:

[Begin recording] I want to express my deep satisfaction as a Honduran and Central American to be in the land of Ruben Dario, who introduced important innovations in the literary field; and of Sandino, who struggled for national freedom, justice and independence, without foreign interference. I have been in Nicaragua on several occasions. I want to recall the first time and the last time that I visited here. The first was in 1964, when there was a dictatorial government in Honduras that had bloodily overthrown a constitutional and democratic government. I came as president of the National Human Rights Commission, to participate in a seminar in Managua sponsored by the International Commission of Jurists to draft a statute for a future Central American human rights court. The last time I visited was in December 1981, as OAS representative, to participate in a UN seminar on racial discrimination. I am now here as Honduran foreign secretary, with deep satisfaction because I am on a mission of peace, to reaffirm the pacifist desire of President Roberto Suazo Cordova's constitutional and democratic government and to reaffirm that it is only through respectful dialogue that practical and lasting solutions can be found.

[Question] Do you have an agenda?

[Answer] I think the agenda is open.

[Question] Are you bringing greetings from the Honduran president?

[Answer] I bring greetings from the Honduran president to the coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta.

[Question] Why has such a long time passed before these talks could be held, particularly now, when there is a specific possibility that Nicaragua might face aggression, as NEWSWEEK magazine has reported?

[Answer] We have been meeting periodically with Nicaraguan Government leaders. The last time was when I exchanged views for some 3 hours at the United Nations on 8 October with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto.

[Question] If you are coming on a mission of peace, is the Honduran Government going to dismantle the Somozist guardsmen's camps, which are supported by some sectors of the Honduran Army?

[Answer] The Honduran Government maintains a neutral position and I can assure you with conviction that the Honduran Government will reinforce those measures of neutrality so that all foreigners who violate the country's laws will be penalized.

[Question] What about the 42 peasants who were recently kidnapped?

[Answer] We have received the Nicaraguan Government's protest and we are processing it through the appropriate authorities. [end recording]

Holds News Conference

PA130012 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2235 GMT 12 Nov 82

[News conference by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica at the Flags Room of Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport in Managua -- live]

[Text] [Paz Barnica] Firstly, I want to reiterate my friendly greeting to the Nicaraguan Government and people. I want to tell you that the talks I've held with Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco [title as heard] have been very fruitful.

They've been so fruitful that I had planned to leave for Tegucigalpa at 1500 and will now be leaving at 1700. I also say how satisfied I am to meet with the journalists and media of this country because, as the democrat that I feel I am, I am convinced that the spoken, written and televised media are a true power for the orientation of the public as long as the press evolves in a climate of freedom without any restrictions. In Honduras we have an unrestricted press and this makes me greet you in a fraternal way. I am at your service.

[Question] Is this visit you are making to Nicaragua the beginning of an open and dignified dialogue between the two governments?

[Answer] Logically, yes. I've come to Managua in response to an invitation by the government of this country which was channeled through Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and to repay in kind a visit that D'Escoto made to Tegucigalpa a few months ago. I've come on a mission of peace. I've come to talk of peace through a dialogue which we feel is the correct and ideal method to analyze problems and seek satisfactory solutions. I've come to talk, through a dialogue, about the relations between Honduras and Nicaragua to improve and strengthen them through understanding. I've also come to talk about the Central American problems because we feel that this must be understood, discussed and resolved with a regional and overall attitude. It must include aspects such as the discussion of internal, bilateral and multilateral affairs. I feel that, from now on, the communication and the dialogue will become more frequent and periodic between the two countries' authorities of various competencies and levels.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The border incidents between Honduras and Nicaragua have been occurring for some time -- from Nicaragua to Honduras, according to reports, as well as from Honduras to Nicaragua, according to these reports. We understand that the neutrality of a country is based on a firm sense of reciprocity. Neutrality means nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries when those countries have internal conflicts. Central America is experiencing a situation which is crucial to its destiny. There are countries with internal conflicts which everybody knows about. El Salvador has an internal conflict. Guatemala has internal conflicts. Nicaragua has internal conflicts.

Honduran law defines neutrality by establishing that the government must control the foreigners and must punish them so that they will not jeopardize the government's position of nonintervention in the conflicts of other countries or tend to promote confrontations among opposing factions or foment civil or internal wars in other states.

I said that the Honduran Government is very well disposed to strengthen the conduct of neutrality that guides its behavior.

At the international level, the Suazo Cordova government has decided to observe the principles of nonintervention, respect for the people's self-determination, cooperation with interdependence, respect for human rights and defense of sovereignty and national integrity. In saying that the Honduran Government will further strengthen this policy of neutrality -- I mean that although there have been minor or major incidents affecting bilateral relations, these incidents or actions have never had the approval of the Honduran Government. These actions have been beyond the Honduran Government's control.

I also mean that the Honduran Government, the constitutional and democratic government of President Suazo Cordova is very well disposed, because it is a constitutional obligation contained in Honduran laws, to adopt every necessary measure to harshly punish foreigners who violate the country's laws.

Today the Honduran press published remarks by the directors of population and immigration policy who said that if it is proven that armed foreigners are involved in actions contrary to the country's neutrality policy, appropriate measures will be taken. These measures may even involve the immediate expulsion of these foreigners for obstructing good bilateral relations.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Your visit is not only an exchange of views but the beginning of talks to [words indistinct] between Nicaragua and Honduras. Within these talks held today, did you discuss a possible meeting between the chief of state, Commander Ortega Saavedra, and your president? Will these talks begun today lead to the resumption of (?contacts) in the near future?

[Answer] I said that my visit to Managua is inspired basically in a continuing battle in favor of peace. The Honduran Government believes there must be peaceful and respectful coexistence between Honduras and Nicaragua. It believes that a climate of peace based on freedom, justice and respect for human rights must be strengthened and consolidated. This is a permanent peace, not a temporary peace based on violence, anarchy and subversion. It isn't the beginning of a formal dialogue. We frequently hold formal talks and contacts with the Nicaraguan Government. They are based on reciprocity and understanding.

In the months that I have been Honduran foreign secretary, ever since the inauguration of President Suazo Cordova on 27 January 1982, I have met with Foreign Minister D'Escoto several times. I met with him in Tegucigalpa in April to discuss matters of common interest and the peace initiative proposed by the Honduran Government that was presented at the OAS Permanent Council in March. In August, on the occasion of the inauguration of Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco, I also met with D'Escoto and talked about several matters in general terms. I subsequently exchanged views with D'Escoto and formally talked with him for approximately 3 hours on 8 October on the occasion of the UN General Assembly and at the initiative of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Furthermore, Guillermo Suarez Rivas, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, who is here with us, meets, we could say, weekly, with the Honduran foreign secretary to discuss matters related to bilateral relations.

Regarding the other part of your question, we talked with the junta coordinator, Ortega Saavedra, about a meeting at the highest level.

#### Further Comments

PA131807 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Report on news conference by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica at the Flags Room of Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport in Managua on 12 November]

[Excerpts] [Begin Paz Barnica recording] Regarding the other part of your question, we talked with Junta Coordinator Ortega Saavedra about a meeting at the highest level. He places an emphasis on the proposal by the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents to have a meeting between the chiefs of state of Honduras and Nicaragua.

We respect Commander Ortega Saavedra's opinion, just as we respect the conduct of statesmen Lopez Portillo and Herrera Campins, the leaders of Mexico and Venezuela, with which Honduras has very cordial and close relations of friendship. We believe this meeting can be held in the future. However, we must create the necessary conditions to permit a meeting at this level to bear practical and positive results. We feel that bilateral and multilateral meetings within the Central American regional order, or in a wider context, including countries of the Caribbean and other areas in the continent, must be held to analyze, discuss and reach agreements about the intentions and goals contained in the various peace proposals -- such as the Honduran proposal, which has six specific points and a general and regional nature; such as the proposal of President Lopez Portillo, which was made here in Managua in February of last year; and such as the Panamanian proposal, the Nicaraguan proposal and the recent joint proposal by the Venezuelan and Mexican Governments.

We think that we must work for this, that meetings of foreign ministers should be held, that meetings of other authorities should also be held and that bilateral talks between military chiefs of the different branches must be held in order to create the necessary conditions for meetings of top leaders that would bear the desired effects or fruits.

We believe the struggle for peace should be given no truce. Because the Honduran Government is convinced of this, we are sure that a war between Honduras and Nicaragua will not occur. Honduras will not lift a finger that could be interpreted as an act of aggression, nor will it authorize an invasion of Nicaragua from Honduran territory. We want peaceful, friendly and respectful relations in which reciprocity is in full effect. Therefore, we also want respect for our institutional and democratic process, which is presently in a period of consolidation with the support of the Honduran people, who expressed this will freely and honestly through elections. [end recording]

Regarding recent publications by NEWSWEEK magazine, he said:

[Begin recording] I believe that bilateral talks of a different nature and by various branches -- such as by the military and civilian sectors -- are necessary, as I've already mentioned. Regarding statements by NEWSWEEK and newspapers in other countries, I want to tell you that the Honduran Government has nothing to do with the type of actions they mention. Therefore, today I reiterated that the Honduran Government is not only disposed but firmly decided to adopt measures to strengthen a policy of neutrality, with the understanding that the Nicaraguan Government will also take the necessary measures to observe the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of Honduras and other countries.

We believe the Central American problems are an interwoven mesh. Although there are problems in the relations between Honduras and Nicaragua, and despite the fact that these relations have reached very delicate and difficult situations on certain occasions, no efforts can be spared to improve these relations. I am sure that bilateral relations will improve in their efforts for the solution of common problems and for a correct, just and fair solution of the Central American problem which, according to us, must be viewed within a general and regional framework. [end recording]

Another reporter asked him how there could be talk of neutrality when several residents of the border area between Honduras and Nicaragua are saying that certain Honduran army sectors are approving counterrevolutionary groups.

[Begin recording] I reiterate that the Honduran Government upholds its position of neutrality and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries. I also reiterate that the Honduran Government will adopt necessary immediate measures to investigate incidents like those you mention, and that steps will be taken in this regard to make this neutrality effective.

I was reading in the Honduran press this morning a statement by the leader of the Liberal Party faction at Congress. He said he was suggesting the creation of a congressional investigative commission. Since the 29 November democratic elections, we have three independent branches in Honduras. We believe in the creation of a commission to investigate these incidents. In addition, we have the disposition of the Honduran Government -- which I already mentioned -- to adopt harsh measures so that the law will be respected by all foreigners, regardless of nationality. These measures will be in effect for those who violate these laws, which specifically refer to the Hondurans' neutrality concerning the domestic affairs of other countries.

According to reports that appeared in the Tegucigalpa media today, the leader of the Liberal Party faction, which holds a majority in Congress, said that this commission will be organized as planned. This has occurred in the wake of a charge made by Modesto Rodas Baca, a Liberal deputy, on his own.

Rodas Baca reported that, in Choluteca, he had seen guardsmen of the former National Guard of dictator Anastasio Somoza carrying weapons and moving about in the country's southern region. Based on this statement, the leader of the Liberal faction and deputies of other political parties such as the National Innovation and Unity Party and the Christian Democratic Party have agreed to the creation of this commission, as I said, based on a statement by Rodas Baca. Rodas Baca is the son of the late Modesto Rodas Alvarado, who was a very popular leader in Honduras. Rodas Alvarado was the Liberal Party leader. During the Nicaraguan revolution he helped and encouraged the leaders of the FSLN who were living in Honduras. He had a close friendship with Sandinist leaders who fought with weapons in hand against Somoza's despotism. I understand he had a very close friendship with Commander Eden Pastora, Commander Cero. [end recording]

In addition, Paz Barnica explained to reporters the reason for the mobilization of Honduran troops to the border with El Salvador:

[Begin recording] Regarding this, I want to tell you the following: I understand through international and national reports that the Nicaraguan Government has heavily reinforced its border with Honduras, an action that we understand is aimed at defending the territorial integrity of Nicaragua. The Honduran Government is also under the obligation, as stated in the Constitution, of safeguarding its border. An internal conflict is underway in El Salvador, and the Honduran Government and the armed forces of my country officially explained yesterday that Honduran Army troops have been sent to the border with El Salvador to safeguard the territorial integrity of Honduras and prevent Salvadoran Army troops from entering Honduran territory and also to prevent members of the guerrillas who are fighting against the Salvadoran Government from entering Honduras.

This is a constitutional obligation. The government must safeguard our borders, but without violating the border or the territorial integrity of other countries. [end recording]

He added that Honduras will always seek mechanisms to preserve peace in the region and the world.

[Begin recording] Peace for Central America can always be found as long as there is the political decision and good will for it. You can be sure that the Honduran Government is inspired in these purposes. The San Jose meeting called by the government of that country, with which the Honduran Government agreed, was not carried out to attack Nicaragua. On the contrary, a declaration was signed there, and Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez was entrusted with the mission of promoting a new meeting of foreign ministers with a broader and stronger framework to include the participation of countries like Nicaragua, Mexico -- which was invited and didn't attend -- Venezuela, Colombia -- which did attend -- Belize, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica or any other country that may want to join us in order to meet the goals stated in the San Jose declaration, which are the promotion of democratic institutions and an analysis to seek specific answers from the various peace initiatives for Central America.

I think the struggle for peace is an obligation for the leaders of our governments. It is an obligation for all the nations. We must fight for it. This is the conviction of the Honduran Government: Peace will prevail. [end recording]

In conclusion, he stressed to a reporter that Honduras has always been willing to participate in a dialogue and has demonstrated this on several similar occasions. Paz Barnica said:

[Begin recording] In the first place, I want to tell you that the question you've asked me is not true. It is not in line with reality. Honduras has not refused to hold a dialogue. I told you that on 8 October I met for 3 hours with Foreign Minister D'Escoto at the United Nations. This is clear proof of the disposition that the Honduran Government has to talk. In addition, I had received an invitation from the Nicaraguan foreign minister to come to this country. Three days ago I received a cable from D'Escoto reiterating his invitation for me to come to Nicaragua. A few hours later I contacted Suarez Rivas, the Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, and told him I was pleased to accept the invitation. My visit here is a reaffirmation in favor of peace and understanding based on mutual respect among states.

I want to tell you that it has gotten a little bit late, and I have to leave for Tegucigalpa. The special plane I flew in has to return because of weather conditions. It has been a great satisfaction to speak with you. I invite you to visit Honduras any time you want. You know that personally and officially I am at your service. I wish you success in your informative work within a framework of freedom, which is the way to channel the expression of thoughts. Thank you. [end recording]

#### Sees No War With Sandinists

PA130409 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0157 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Managua, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- At the end of an official visit to this Central American country, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica declared that a war between Honduras and Nicaragua "is not going to take place."

The foreign secretary gave assurances that "Honduras will not lift a finger in any way that could be interpreted as an aggression or the authorization for an invasion of Nicaragua from Honduran territory."

Paz Barnica said his country wants "peaceful and cordial" relations with Nicaragua, respectful relations based on the principle of reciprocity.

"We want respect for our institutional process, which is in a period of consolidation with the support of the Honduran people, who expressed this choice by way of elections," the foreign secretary added.

Paz Barnica made these statements after meeting separately with Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction, in the government house, and with Victor Tinoco, acting Nicaraguan foreign minister, at the Foreign Ministry in Managua.

According to Tinoco, Paz Barnica was officially informed of the seriousness that the Sandinist government attributes to the situation on the border between the two countries. Paz Barnica was also informed of the "gravity" that the Managua government attributes to the danger of an armed confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua.

In the talks, during which "very delicate points" were discussed, Nicaragua reiterated the need to work "with urgency and speed" to find ways to reduce "the escalation of counterrevolutionary activity along the border with Honduras."

Paz Barnica said he came to Nicaragua on a peace mission and to tell the Sandinist leaders that the Honduran Government is very well disposed toward reinforcing its policy of neutrality regarding the internal affairs of other states in the region.

According to the Honduran official, his country's government may even expel foreigners of any nationality who carry out activities contrary to the policy of neutrality and hinder the good relations between Nicaragua and Honduras.

Regarding a meeting of chiefs of state of Honduras and Nicaragua to discuss the problem in relations between the two countries, Paz Barnica insisted that the proper conditions must first be established.

According to the Honduran foreign secretary, before such a summit takes place there must be bilateral and multilateral meetings or, in a broader context, meetings that include the Caribbean countries or nations from other geographical areas.

Paz Barnica said there must be other meetings among foreign ministers or other authorities and meetings between the military authorities of the different services of both countries in order to create "the necessary conditions for meetings at a higher level to produce the desired results."

#### Further Reportage

PA131442 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica yesterday said that the Honduran Government will adopt very harsh measures to maintain its neutrality in its relations with Nicaragua. He mentioned that it might even expel foreigners who attack our country.

He said that if there have been incidents in the border area they have not had the blessing of the Suazo Cordova government. He noted that his country's congress will investigate charges by Deputy Modesto Rodas Baca on the free movement of Somozist counterrevolutionaries carrying weapons in southern Honduras.

Paz Barnica rejected reports on activities by the Honduran Army in support of former Somozist guardsmen who enter our territory to kill the Nicaraguan people. He maintained that Honduras is disposed to continuing the dialogue with our country, indicating that the Honduran Government is convinced that a war with Nicaragua will not occur, and that Honduras will not lift a finger to carry out actions that might be interpreted as acts of aggression or as authorization for attacks on Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said: We feel the meeting with Paz Barnica was important in order to convey to the Honduran Government the seriousness that we attribute to the border situation and the gravity that we perceive in a confrontation between the two countries. Tinoco made this statement in discussing some of the topics of the talks that the Nicaraguan authorities held with Paz Barnica, who visited Managua yesterday accompanied by three advisers.

Tinoco emphasized that Nicaragua reiterated to Honduras the need to work urgently and quickly to find ways to halt the escalation of counterrevolutionary activities along the border between the two countries.

We tried to convey this thought and create an awareness in the Honduran Government about the seriousness of this situation; we said that peace and the most basic interests of our two nations are at stake, Tinoco concluded.

In addition, Paz Barnica described the talks he held with the junta coordinator, Daniel Ortega, and Acting Foreign Minister Tinoco as very positive and fruitful. He denied that Honduras has rejected a move toward a dialogue of peace with Nicaragua. Regarding border conflicts he promised to strengthen the neutrality of Honduras.

In the presence of more than 20 local and foreign journalists, he invoked the principles of peace, mutual respect, territorial integrity and nonintervention in the internal affairs of Central America.

Regarding the talks with Nicaraguan authorities, Paz Barnica said there are disagreements in the way of top-level meetings between the chiefs of state of the two countries. Nicaragua insisted that this dialogue be held within the framework of the Mexican-Venezuelan proposal, while Honduras maintained that before a meeting of chiefs of state various meetings must be held at the level of foreign ministers and military chiefs and that the formulas to be discussed must seek a comprehensive solution for Central America's problems. Regarding this, Paz Barnica said:

[Begin recording] We think we must work for this, that meetings of foreign ministers should be held, that meetings of other authorities should also be held and that bilateral talks between military chiefs of the different branches must be held in order to create the necessary conditions for meetings of top leaders that would bear the desired effects or fruits.

We believe the struggle for peace should be given no truce. Because the Honduran Government is convinced of this, we are sure that a war between Honduras and Nicaragua will not occur. Honduras will not lift a finger that could be interpreted as an act of aggression, nor will it authorize an invasion of Nicaragua from Honduran territory.

We want peaceful, friendly and respectful relations in which reciprocity is in full effect. Therefore, we also want respect for our institutional and democratic process, which is presently in a period of consolidation with the support of the Honduran people, who expressed this will freely and honestly through elections. [end recording]

D'ESCOTO DENOUNCES 'ATTACKS' IN NOTE TO UN

PA111621 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has forwarded to the United Nations a denunciation of the increasing attacks on his country from Honduran territory, which are being promoted by the U.S. Government.

In a note addressed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and acting UN President Carlos Ozores, D'Escoto expresses Nicaragua's concern with the fact that the grave Central American situation is becoming an increasing threat to international peace and security.

The note stresses that the situation has been created by the recalcitrance of the current U.S. Government, which has refused to recognize the right of each nation to self-determination and to the selection of its future.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister adds that the attacks on his country, which are becoming more frequent with each passing day, include actions by former Somozist guards, harassment by Honduran troops and joint maneuvers near the Nicaraguan border by the Tegucigalpa regime's armed forces and U.S. strategic forces. These maneuvers, D'Escoto adds, have permitted the transfer of thousands of tons of arms and ammunition to the counterrevolutionary military groups, composed of former Somozist guards and mercenaries from various countries, all trained by the CIA.

The Nicaraguan Government earlier issued a strong protest to the Honduran Government for the kidnapping of 42 peasants who were taken to Honduran territory.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS

PA132148 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] The circulation of counterfeit dollars in the country was confirmed by Central Bank President Luis Enrique Figueroa before the country's press. He described this action as one more aggression to destabilize our process, urged the people to join the militias for the defense of the economy and told the cashiers that they should be the true guardians of Nicaragua's foreign exchange.

He said that we have been receiving an injection of counterfeit dollars for several months. He said that most of the counterfeit dollars were discovered in Managua, Esteli, Matagalpa and Masaya Departments, particularly in \$100 bills. These bills correspond to two series: 1974 and 1977. They were carefully checked by the criminal laboratory of the Sandinist police.

Figueroa explained the characteristics of the counterfeit dollars to reporters. These characteristics include thickness of paper, broken and shady lines, greater sensitivity to ultraviolet rays and the repetition of serial numbers.

Figueroa said the circulation of counterfeit dollars has so far only been detected in the black market.

The Central Bank discovered this through deposits made by airlines, insurance companies and some commercial banks.

He warned the Nicaraguans not to be caught with counterfeit dollars, adding that the case is already in the hands of the Sandinist police. He also said the currency exchange houses have been temporarily closed in order to undergo an audit. They will be reopened on Tuesday.

In addition, Figueroa said that black market operations have reached a high degree of speculation. This speculation is nurtured basically by tourists and officials of other countries who earn salaries in dollars.

In conclusion, he stated that the central banks of the area have been alerted about the invasion of counterfeit dollars so they can take the necessary measures and avoid their spreading to other Central American countries.

#### Additional Remarks Reported

PA141839 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Luis Enrique Figueroa, president of the Central Bank of Nicaragua, has charged that the introduction of counterfeit dollar bills into Nicaragua is part of the United States' dirty war against the Sandinist revolution.

Figueroa added that the CIA is directing the plan intended to destabilize the Nicaraguan financial system with the massive introduction of counterfeit U.S. dollar bills that have already been found in four departments of this country.

On Thursday, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, revealed the introduction of counterfeit dollar bills and tied this maneuver to Washington's campaigns against this Central American country.

#### STATE COUNCIL REACTS TO PEASANTS' KIDNAPPING

PA112250 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] A plenary session of the State Council today condemned the massive kidnapping of 42 Nicaraguan peasants by a band of counterrevolutionaries who took them to Honduran territory. The State Council expressed deep concern over the fate of the Nicaraguan citizens in view of the high degree of criminality and cruelty that the counterrevolutionaries show against Nicaraguan peasants.

A total of 42 peasants from San Jose de las Manos, Nueva Segovia Department, were kidnapped by 70 counterrevolutionaries on Monday night and taken to Honduran territory. This prompted a vigorous protest by the Nicaraguan Government, which was sent to the Honduran Government through the Foreign Ministry.

In addition, this action provoked a wave of indignation among all the Nicaraguan sectors who see how the plans of aggression against our country are promoted and encouraged from Honduras.

With the unanimous approval of State Council representatives, this council will ask the Honduran Congress to make efforts on behalf of our brother peasants who were kidnapped 2 days ago by a counterrevolutionary band.

As already reported, the kidnapped peasants were taken to Honduran territory. For this reason, the State Council is asking the Honduran Congress to do everything humanly possible to save their lives. The drafting of this request is in the hands of the council's Foreign Relations Commission and will be sent to the Honduran Congress early tomorrow. A positive response is expected.

Meanwhile, thousands of Nicaraguan youths marched down Managua streets to protest the kidnapping of 42 brother peasants by counterrevolutionary military troops in Nueva segovia Department. This mobilization was called by the 19 July Sandinist youth movement, and it covered the southwestern area of Managua, proceeding to the Honduran Embassy in Nicaragua. The youths protested in front of the embassy for the irresponsible attitude of the Honduran Government in permitting the presence of counterrevolutionary groups in its territory. These groups are constantly harassing our people and killing, wounding and kidnapping them.

In addition, State Council President Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez stressed that the kidnapping of 42 peasants by former Somozist guardsmen who came from Honduras confirms the Nicaraguan charges that the aggression is coming from that territory.

Nunez Tellez asked: Is it possible that the Honduran Army can't find the peasants who were kidnapped by the counterrevolutionaries in that territory? He then said that this situation results in fear for the lives of our peasants.

He added: We are worried and shocked about this massive kidnapping. It is only a provocation against Nicaragua because it reflects the status of the relations between Honduras and Nicaragua.

He reported that members of the parliaments of Venezuela, Mexico, Finland and Sweden will come to learn about the Nicaraguan reality and confirm the dangers that the revolution is experiencing because of the U.S. war preparations.

#### 'FRIENDLY' BREZHNEV POLICY, SOVIET AID EXTOLLED

PA130307 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Soviet leader Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, whose death moves the world's peace-loving peoples today, devoted special attention to the democratic model of our revolutionary process. Upon receiving our government's high-level delegation last May, Brezhnev commended our country by saying: The Nicaraguan people are defending a just cause. That small Central American state is making the greatest possible effort to protect its independence, to live in peace and to put an end to all provocations.

As secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Brezhnev decisively promoted the development of relations between our two countries, which in the past had not been appropriately valued. Today, after 3 years of revolution, the substantial Soviet support contributes to our overall development. Our fraternal ties with the Soviet people and government are strengthened within the framework of a policy marked by sovereignty, independence and nonalignment that has been made concrete in the form of economic, scientific and technical cooperation for several projects connected with the national economy.

Among the fruits of this solidarity we can mention, in the health area, vaccines and other medicines, hospital equipment and specialized medical personnel. To reactivate our fishing industry, agreements for over 200 million cordobas have been reached and we have received all the aid necessary to exploit our hydroelectric resources.

In addition, there have been agreements on prospecting for precious metal, assistance for the improvement of the cotton industry and the supply of agricultural machinery and equipment.

At moments of deep sorrow for our people, Companero Brezhnev expressed his solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, as when he sent us a telegram on the occasion of the national disaster.

Then there was the immediate response that the Soviet people and government gave to Nicaragua when the United States suspended its wheat shipments. This later turned into a torrent of wheat from many other friendly countries. It was additional testimony of the policy characterized by peace, friendship and cooperation that Brezhnev fostered toward the Nicaraguan people.

#### VOICE OF SANDINO COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S DEATH

PA140248 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The Voice of Sandino, a member of the information system of the Sandino Revolutionary Front [FRS], presents its condolences to the Soviet Government and people, especially to that country's labor force. On expressing our condolences over the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, we want to state that our struggle for Nicaragua's liberation should be seen by the two world powers as our people's desire for self-determination and for a policy of nonalignment that will permit the development of our nationalism.

The FRS respects the memories of figures like Lenin and Lincoln, who shaped the nationality of the USSR and the United States. In the same way, it (?promotes) the respect of Augusto Cesar Sandino, our general of free men who shaped our nationalism. When such men die, it is advisable that we remember that Nicaragua also has unquestionable human foundations: Ruben Dario and Sandino.

CASTRO DELEGATION ATTENDS BREZHNEV FUNERAL

FL151347 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has laid a wreath at the bier of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Fidel is in Moscow at the head of an official Cuban Government and party delegation to attend the funeral of the late general secretary of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The members of the Cuban delegation, including Ramiro Valdes and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, members of the Politburo and vice presidents of the Council of State, stood an honor guard at the bier in the Hall of Columns of the headquarters of Soviet union. A minute of silence was observed in memory of the late Soviet leader. Afterwards Fidel Ramiro, Carlos Rafael and Jesus Montane extended their condolences to Brezhnev's widow who thanked them for their gesture.

Mourning Activities Reported

PA132129 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Excerpts] An unending and compact line of Muscovites has been steadily filing past coffin of Soviet leader Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who died of a heart attack on Wednesday. The avenues leading to House of Unions where the body is on view have been closed to traffic and only the public is being allowed to pass to pay its last respects to the man who headed the CPSU for 18 years. The great marble stairway to the first floor of the building is guarded by lines of soldiers. There are many red trays in front of Brezhnev's coffin where the medals and decorations received by the great statesman during his long and fruitful life are on display.

According to reports, Brezhnev will be buried in the Kremlin wall in Red Square on Monday at 1200.

The Soviet press has been publishing the countless condolence messages which have arrived from various parts of the world. The press has especially stressed the first official message issued by Yuriy Andropov, the new CPSU general secretary.

Fidel Castro, first Communist Party of Cuba secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, sent a condolence message to the high-level Soviet authorities over the death of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. The Cuban leader also sent greetings to Yuriy Andropov on the occasion of his election as CPSU general secretary.

The FMLN extolled the personality of the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, describing him as a tenacious and unyielding fighter for peace and progress of humankind. In a statement released in San Jose, the FMLN stresses that one of Brezhnev's greatest efforts was in favor of the policy of detente and of world peace.

The Mexican Chamber of Deputies observed 1 minute of silence in homage to the late Soviet leader. In San Juan, Carlos Gallisa, secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, said that Leonid Brezhnev was a great leader of his people and of humankind's progressive causes.

The League of Communists, the Federal Assembly and the Council of Unions of Yugoslavia also sent condolence messages to the Soviet Government, and reports from Warsaw indicate that thousands went to the Soviet Embassy in Poland to sign the condolence book over Brezhnev's death.

Similar statements were issued by the British, Venezuelan and Argentine communist parties as well as by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Colombian Foreign Affairs Minister Rodrigo Lloreda and Michael Manley, former Jamaican prime minister.

It has been learned in the last few hours that the funeral of the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev will be attended by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar; Finnish, Austrian and West German Presidents Mauno Koivisto, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Karl Carstens, respectively; and French and Swedish Prime Ministers Pierre Mauroy and Olof Palme.

PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, U.S. Vice President George Bush and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano will also travel to Moscow for the funeral. In addition, Czechoslovak, GDR and Bulgarian leaders Gustav Husak, Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov will be present at the funeral, as will Prime Ministers Pierre-Elliott Trudeau of Canada and Zenko Suzuki of Japan.

#### ACTIVITIES OF LAO PRESIDENT SOUPHANOUVONG REPORTED

##### Decorated by Castro

FL131329 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Souphanouvong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Politburo, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Council, has been decorated with the Playa Giron Order. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro pinned the decoration on the distinguished guest during a simple ceremony held at the Palace of the Revolution.

Fidel read the resolution of the Council of State awarding the order. The document notes the outstanding personality of the Lao leader, his revolutionary work, contributions to the development of international communist movement and his friendship toward the Cuban people and revolution. For his part, Souphanouvong, in expressing gratitude for the decoration, recalled the Lao combatants' struggle for freedom, independence and sovereignty. Finally, he reiterated his gratitude to the Cuban people, Communist Party and Government for bestowing this high honor on him.

##### Tours Isle of Youth

FL120325 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and member of the People's Revolutionary Party Politburo, today toured the Isle of Youth accompanied by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the party Politburo.

The president of the fraternal country visited the Model Prison and the old hospital of that prison center where Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Raul Castro, Ramiro Valdes, Jesus Montane and other leaders of our revolution were imprisoned. Afterwards, the high-level delegation visited the modern handicrafts complex where they were able to appreciate the technical creativeness used to produce parts there. They also visited the citrus complex which has an annual plan to produce 5,000 tons of (Sun-Sun) juice, a product which has won the seal of quality and awards in international events.

When they visited the (Hendrix Whitbouy) Basic Secondary Farm School, its 630 Namibian students gave the delegation a warm welcome. The delegation learned about the folkloric traditions and the struggle of that fraternal African country. After the performance, Souphanouvong expressed words of appreciation and esteem for the students.

#### Holds Talks With Flavio Bravo

FL131921 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Souphanouvong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Politburo and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, this morning was received at the Palace of Conventions by Flavio Bravo, president of the People's Government National Assembly. Participating in the fraternal meeting was the delegation accompanying the Lao president.

#### FAR CEREMONY MARKS ANGOLAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

FL120300 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The FAR Ministry's ceremony to mark the seventh anniversary of the declaration of independence of the People's Republic of Angola was held today at the auditorium of the FAR's Gen Maximo Gomez Academy.

The first speaker at the event was Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the party Politburo, who referred to the struggle of the Angolan people to preserve their independence and sovereignty. He also asked for a minute of silence in memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, top Soviet leader, who died yesterday.

The closing speech was delivered by Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo and defense minister of the People's Republic of Angola. He referred to the internationalist spirit of our Communist Party and people.

Presiding over the ceremony were Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, first vice minister of the FAR, and Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate, both alternate Politburo members. Also presiding over the ceremony were members of the Angolan high-level military delegation and generals, chiefs and officers of the FAR.

#### ANGOLAN MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS ISLE OF YOUTH

FL130250 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Col Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo and defense minister of the People's Republic of Angola, and the high level delegation he heads today visited the Isle of Youth. More than 2,000 Angolan scholarship students who are enrolled in four farm schools of this special municipality gathered at the (Zaidi Viera Bias) ESBEAC [Basic Secondary Farm School] to give a warm welcome to their leader.

Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, alternate member of the party Politburo and first vice minister of the FAR, accompanied the visitor during his tour of the Isle of Youth. The Angolan delegation was received with much jubilation by the students and people of the Isle of Youth. Col Pedro Maria Tonha conveyed a greeting from Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to the students and people gathered there.

ARBITRATION COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR

FL120340 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Dr Miguel Reyes Salia, chief arbiter of the National State Arbitration Organ, has held official talks with Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Contract Court, who has been visiting our country since 4 November.

The talks between Reyes Salia and Flegel were held in an atmosphere of fraternity and cooperation and were directed at strengthening the ties uniting the legal organs which they lead. Also participating in the exchange of views were the rest of the members of the delegation headed by Flegel. During their bilateral talks, they studied questions related to state arbitration. The organ is tasked with legally mediating economic disputes between enterprises, experiences which are of interest to the two countries. Reyes Salia and Manfred Flegel reviewed the content of the cooperation protocol which the two parties signed a few hours later at Cubanacan Hall.

GDR Delegation Leaves

FL130305 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Dr Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, had bid farewell to Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Contract Court.

Flegel paid a 6-day visit to Cuba heading a delegation from the GDR state arbitration organ. They completed a wide-ranging work schedule which ended successfully with the signing of a cooperation protocol. The protocol was signed by Flegel and Dr Miguel Reyes Salia, chief arbiter of Cuba's National State Organ. Dorticos accompanied the distinguished visitor and his delegation until they boarded their plane.

NONALIGNED BROADCASTING MEETING HELD 9-11 NOV

Fernandez' Opening Address

FL101502 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, yesterday morning made the opening speech at the ninth meeting on broadcasting of nonaligned countries at the Palace of Conventions which will end on 11 November.

(Mohamed Tunis), chairman of the nonaligned countries cooperation committee and representative of Sierra Leone, expressed gratitude for the preparations made by the Cuban Government for this important meeting.

In the opening session, the delegates approved the forum's agenda, elected the members of the presidency and secretary and adopted the rules governing the meeting.

In his speech at the meeting, the Cuban leader referred to the nonaligned countries' accomplishments in the sphere of broadcasting and said that future results will be evaluated in the seventh summit in New Delhi. He said this meeting is important because it is taking place 2 months before 1983, which has been designated international year of communications.

Elsewhere in his speech, Fernandez referred to the role of communications in the area of radio and television and affirmed that they contribute to the economic, social and cultural development of the peoples. He warned about the danger of acquiring communications equipment at reduced prices in industrialized capitalist countries which could place our countries at the service of domination, hegemonism and denial or deformation of the people's identity.

[Begin Fernandez recording] Cuba maintains the principle of responding affirmatively to those communications which are subordinated to the legitimate national policies of information established by each country for the sake of its well-being, national interests and people's development. We must respond negatively to the communications systems which would tie us to imperialist policies advocated by the international information monopoly and indiscriminately transmitted, leading us to the loss of our national identity by force of a purely technological phenomenon. [end recording]

Fernandez mentioned the close relationship existing between the concepts of economic development and information, and said both are the aspirations of the majority of the peoples who do not resign themselves to be left out of the benefits of electronic science and technology as a patrimony of mankind.

[Begin Fernandez recording] We would not like to close our speech without mentioning one of the most repugnant forms of aggression against nonaligned countries which the imperialist enemy is trying to legalize. I am referring to radio aggression, which is listed in the agenda of this meeting and which in recent times is being practiced against the Cuban revolution. The use of radio as a tool of aggression is not a new phenomenon in imperialism's arsenal of psychological and military war, but in recent times there has been a highly dangerous escalation by using it openly as a means of destabilization against our countries, with programming specifically prepared and directed against our population in a shameless manner and cynically proclaimed as an outright attempt of provocation and interventionism in our countries' domestic affairs. [end recording]

The vice president of the Council of Ministers specifically referred to the U.S. Government's project of creating a radio station directed at Cuba, which will broadcast in open disrespect for the norms of international law.

#### New Information Order Proposed

FL111514 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The Nonaligned countries' broadcasting organizations have expressed support for a more equitable world information order during the second day of sessions of its executive committee. In that session, the main report submitted by (Mohamed Tunis) was approved after an extensive debate. The report notes the strength and role of the movement in presenting solutions to the complex international situation.

The meeting is scheduled to end today.

#### Meeting Ends

FL121330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Nivaldo Herrera, president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, made the closing remarks at the ninth meeting of the cooperation committee of the non-aligned countries broadcasting organizations in the early morning hours today. The 3-day meeting held working session in this capital's Palace of Conventions.

Representatives from 31 countries and two international organizations which participated in the forum voiced their objection to the high cost of radio and television rights for the next Olympic games. They unanimously agreed that this problem demonstrates the need for creating a new international information order which would be more favorable to underdeveloped countries.

The meeting also approved a resolution denouncing imperialism for using radio waves as a tool of aggression and destabilization. This document will be submitted to the consideration of the seventh nonaligned countries summit, which will take place in New Delhi, India, next year.

Another subject taken up by the participants in the meeting was in fact related to the preparations for broadcasting the summit activities. Cuba offered technical assistance for those transmissions as well as the experience gained in the sixth summit held in Havana.

During the final session, the participants selected the host city for the 10th meeting of the cooperation committee in 1983. The Algerian capital was the unanimous choice.

#### WEST SAHARAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES 15 NOV

FL151930 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Brahim Chali, member of the executive committee of the Polisario Front and defense minister and member of the ruling Council of the Revolution of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], arrived at 0530 today. The high-ranking Arab leader was received by Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of the FAR, and by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the Politburo of the party and first vice minister of the FAR, and by other chiefs of our FAR.

Brahim Chali was also received by the military attaches accredited in our country. He is visiting Cuba at the invitation of Gen Raul Castro and during his visit he and his delegation will tour military institutions and places of historic interest.

The SDAR delegation headed by its defense minister visited the Cacahual Mausoleum, where Gen Antonio Maceo Grajales' remains are buried, and laid a wreath. The SDAR defense minister was accompanied by Raul Castro. A military ceremony was staged here in honor of the visitor.

#### Holds Talks With Raul Castro

FL160157 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The delegation of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] led by Brahim Chali, member of the Polisario Front Executive Committee, defense minister and member of the Command Council of the Revolution, laid a floral wreath at the foot of national hero Jose Marti at the Revolution Square. The SDAR leader was accompanied by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and first deputy FAR minister.

Later in the day, Army Gen Raul Castro held talks with Brahim Chali. Participating in the talks, which were held at the FAR Ministry, were the rest of the members of the SDAR military delegation, Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro and the SDAR ambassador to Cuba.

PRESIDENT CLAIMS ECONOMIC DETERIORATION HALTED

PA091905 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0349 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Santo Domingo, 7 Nov (EFE) -- Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco said today that "84 days after taking office, we have finished putting our house in order." At a news conference transmitted over radio and television to the entire country, Jorge Balnco reviewed all of the steps taken by the government since he assumed the presidency on 16 August. The president indicated that the deterioration of the economic situation has been halted, that it has been brought significantly under control and that the economy has entered the consolidation phase during which firm bases will be established on which the Dominican economy will be revitalized and will start upward all over again. He added that his government has imposed discipline and austerity in public management, indicating that these are "essential means to achieve what the people rightfully and unceasingly demand and need most: more production, more jobs and less inflation." He stressed the need to cut down imports "to encourage our peasants and industrialists to produce more. With the lack of competition from foreign products, that increase in production will provide more jobs for our Dominican peasants and laborers."

Finially, the president said that since he took office, the government has received "unfair attacks from unions that operate in central government agencies and in autonomous institutions," whose requests, he said, "are not based on economic improvement -- they have a political purpose and are designed to instigate. They are aimed, unsuccessfully, at trying to keep the government from consolidating more and more each day."

PCD LEADER LAUDS BREZHNEV, RAPS GOVERNMENT

PA140458 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Pedro Martinez Pirez interview with Narciso Isa Conde, Secretary General of the Dominican Communist Party, in Havana; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] We have invited Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party [PCD] to the Radio Havana interview section. He has been visiting Cuba for several days. Isa Conde, you were here in Havana when we learned of the death of CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev. I would like to hear your views on this loss.

[Answer] Well, we were surprised by the death of Comrade Brezhnev. We deeply felt his death during this visit. We think that with Comrade Brezhnev's death, the Soviet Union has lost a statesman of great stature. At the same time, humankind has lost a great fighter for peace. This aspects of his work gave him great international prestige, as is evident through the messages from heads of state of countries with different political and social regimes, which emphasize that very quality of Comrade Brezhnev. At the same time, countries such as ours, the peoples who are struggling for their national liberation, have suffered a great loss. In our case, the PCD laments his death, because there is no doubt that our relations with the CPSU were greatly developed and strengthened during Comrade Brezhnev's administration. [Words indistinct] in the nation's territory beginning in (?1962) and acquired a great degree of influence as a result of the struggle against the U.S. military intervention, the April Revolution, the struggle led by Caamano. In (?those moments), we heard the solidaristic voice of the USSR, which was very active in the United Nations. The links of solidarity and sympathy between our people and the great Soviet people were strengthened. Since then, our parties' relations have developed intensely and we, like the Cuban people, can say that the Soviet Union is a guarantee of peace and a bulwark for the revolutionary struggle in our country.

It is the great (?opponent) of the imperialist and warmongering policy, particularly at a time when the most reactionary policy has taken hold in the Washington government. At the same time, the Soviet Union maintains a policy that is faithful to the peoples who struggle for liberation, as with Vietnam and Cuba, which have received USSR support, aid and solidarity.

[Question] Isa Conde, reports constantly arrive from the Dominican Republic about the economic crisis in that country, which, like ours, is to greatly dependent upon its sugar exports. I would like to know what effect this situation is having on the Dominican Republic's political sector.

[Answer] This crisis clearly shows the differences between relations like those that Cuba has with the socialist world and those that the Dominican Republic has with the capitalist countries. You have mentioned the pivotal issue of sugar. Low sugar prices have had a terrible repercussion on our national economy. In the past, the United States imposed a system of quotas that was unfavorable to our national interests. Though it was later lifted, it has now been reestablished, with prices that just cover the production costs of our sugar at best. This involves a general reduction in the amount of sugar exported to the United States and high tariffs, which reduce the Dominican Republic's income. In contrast, Cuba has a stable commercial agreement with the socialist countries, which includes a highly profitable price for Cuban sugar industry and offers great stability. In the case of the Dominican Republic, we can talk of the repercussions of the crisis of world capitalism and the crisis of the dependent Dominican capitalist system itself, which has reached very (?difficult) levels. The outlook is very bad for sugar and coffee. The policy established with the IMF has the effect of concentrating wealth and property.

Now here is the specific reply to your question. All of this creates a situation that is completely contradictory with the liberal, representative democratic model established in the Dominican Republic, which has been reaffirmed and expanded through the electoral path in the past two terms. However, a policy of economic restrictions has reached a level that causes tremendous social tensions that at the same time give rise to repressive tendencies by the state sector. The Council of Government recently published an intimidating and threatening communique against the workers' and people's movement. A number of protests and strikes have been staged, which have been described as vandalistic by the government, and our political parties that supported those people's movements have been threatened. There have been threats of repression. The initial signs of political repression are evident: Peasant and workers leaders and militants and leaders of leftist organizations have been arrested on various occasions. These are temporary arrests. All of this contradicts the promises made during the past elections about expanding freedoms.

There is no doubt that the government is already suffering from an initial deterioration. The process of deterioration and the erosion of credibility has begun. There is a great contradiction between what was promised and what will be implemented. There is a powerful movement of discontent at the huge unemployment in the Dominican Republic that even includes the ranks of the ruling party. Committees of unemployed are being formed, and they question the party's leadership. We think that in the Dominican Republic, we are moving toward harder struggles and worsening social tensions. It is up to the Dominican left to take an important step in its political existence, and that step is unification.

MEXICOCASTANEDA LEAVES FOR OAS; TO MEET WITH SHULTZ

PA150059 Paris AFP in Spanish 2144 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda left for Washington today to attend the 12th period of sessions of the OAS General Assembly and to meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, it was officially reported. His meeting with the U.S. secretary will take place within the framework of the binational commission created in 1981 by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, it was announced.

The Mexican Foreign Secretariat indicated that the heads of this commission meet once a year to analyze the state of relations between the two countries, as well as other topics of mutual interest.

PANAMACHIRIQUI NATIONAL GUARD DENIES DISUNITY RUMORS

PA142158 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 14 Nov 82 p A-1

[Communique issued by the Panamanian National Guard for Chiriqui Province at its headquarters in David -- dated 8 November 1982]

[Text] The command of the National Guard's 5th Military Zone advises the citizens of Chiriqui that in view of the fact that certain comments have been circulating about a possible controversy within the National Guard's High Command and General Staff, this zonal command is in a position to report officially that these rumors or comments are completely false and tendentious, for the monolithic unity that exists within our armed institution has suffered no deterioration whatsoever in its structures, which were designed to foster a climate of peace, freedom and social justice among the Panamanian family.

It also recommends that the community abstain from making any comment that might create doubt about the National Guard's unity, as this institution is the loyal guarantor of the Panamanian nation's democratic and sovereign principles.

URUGUAYGOVERNMENT KEEPS SILENT ON BREZHNEV'S DEATH

PY112303 Paris AFP in Spanish 2141 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 11 Nov (AFP) -- The death of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, that took place yesterday and was reported by international news agencies early this morning, has prompted no official reactions in Uruguay. In fact, the event has gone almost unnoticed by the man in the street and only the evening dailies displayed huge headlines announcing the death of the old leader, while the deeply anticommunist Uruguayan civilian-military government kept absolutely mum about the event.

The same evening dailies merely published news agency reports from abroad without passing any judgement on the leader, his party or his probable successor.